



Small Business Compliance Advisory Committee (SBCAC) Meeting Minutes on April 20, 2006

Meeting was held at: Lewis and Clark State Office Building, 1101 Riverside Drive, Jefferson City, MO

Members Present: Dan Bunch, Jack Lonsinger, Bruce Morrison, Walter Pearson, and Doug Weible

DNR present: Judy Bowman, Carlton Flowers, David Lamb, Jim Macy, Beth Marsala, Gus Ralston, John Rustige, Cynthia Smith, Lucy Thompson, and Roy Williford

Guests present: Marty Miller (Newman, Conley, and Ruth, P.C.), Marie Steinwachs (University of Missouri Extension- Columbia), and Debbie Wurst (City of St. Louis Air Pollution Control program)

I. Call to Order

Meeting was called to order at 10:15 AM. A quorum was present.

II. Minutes

The minutes for the November 10, 2005 meeting and the January 26, 2006 meeting were approved.

III. Next meeting:

The next meeting is scheduled to be held in mid-July in Springfield. The staff coordinator for SBCAC, Lucy Thompson, will be responsible for setting up the next meeting and contacting the members.

The following items on the April agenda were not covered during the April meeting and will moved to the next session:

- A. Update of Streambank Stabilization.
- B. Report on national meeting.

In addition, Walter Pearson has requested that next month the SBCAC evaluate how it fits in with the department's goals.

IV. Election of Officers

Bruce Morrison was elected Chairman and Jack Lonsinger was elected Vice Chairman for the coming year.

V. Regional Office Update on Environmental Issues Affecting Businesses

Beth Marsala, from the Rolla Satellite Office, presented information on the new Rolla Satellite office. The Rolla Satellite Office is located in the Division of Geology and Land Survey (DGLS) building at 111 Fairgrounds Road, Rolla, MO 65401.

Doyle Childers wants the satellite offices close to where they are needed. The Rolla office is close to Pulaski county, which is one of the fastest growing counties in Missouri. The satellite office presently has two staff. The plan is to have two more staff and an air pollution permit engineer located at the office.

Jim Macy, Director of Field Services, emphasized that the satellite offices bring the department closer to the people, in areas of concern. So far, we have been able to place the offices in rent-free locations.

The Field Services Division (FSD) has been filling the management vacancies left by the reorganization – Carl Fett in Kansas City, Cindy Davies in Springfield, Mike Struckhoff in St. Louis, and Alan Reinkemeyer at the Environmental Services Program. The FSD is working to provide tools for their staff. They want to provide a tablet computer to every worker in the field. This computer will have the forms used in the field and will allow the worker to almost have a finished product before they leave the field. The beauty of this is its simplicity.

The department is striving to work with companies. They wish to provide assistance instead of violations when possible. The “stick” is available if needed, but it will not be the first thing that a company sees.

The department is trying to become more consistent across the state. They have promoted two engineers to Environmental Engineer IV. They will be responsible for making the Field Services Division policy decisions on technical water issues across the state.

VI. General Discussion – Small Business Assistance Program Website

The Small Business Assistance Program website has been updated to reflect recent departmental changes.

VII. Roy Williford – Storm Water presentation

Storm water is rainwater or snowmelt that does not soak into the ground but instead runs into nearby streams, rivers, and lakes. Storm water pollution is the pollutants that are captured by storm water as it flows to nearby streams, rivers, and lakes.

There are four major areas that cause storm water problems:

1. Cities – Parking lots and gas stations have a lot of contaminants that are picked up by storm water. Subdivisions have contaminants from fertilizer, pesticide, vehicle washing, and vehicle maintenance. Cities tend to have a lot of impervious surfaces. The storm water cannot soak into the ground before it reaches nearby water ways.
2. Industry – Parking lots and material stored outside contain contaminants.
3. Construction sites – The soil is easily eroded because there is no ground cover. The eroded soil can easily wash into nearby waterways.
4. Agriculture – The soil may be easily eroded because there is no ground cover. Agriculture also can use large quantities of pesticides and fertilizers.

The Clean Water act of 1972 was concerned with point source water discharges. This is where water comes from an identifiable source.

The Clean Water act was amended in 1987. It regulates storm water as a point source discharge. It has two phases.

Phase I, effective November 1990, regulated three general areas of storm water contamination.

1. Municipal separate storm water systems for cities with 100,000 people or more
2. Certain types of companies (defined by their Standard Industrial Classification code) and
3. Land disturbance sites of five acres or more.

Phase II, effective December 1999, added some additional areas of regulation:

1. Municipal separate storm water systems for cities that has between 10,000 and 99,999 people or systems in “urbanized areas”.
2. Certain types of activities (not just companies.)
3. Land disturbance cites of one acre or more.

Phase II is now being implemented. Additional companies may need permits because of the change from company classification to activity classification. More land disturbances now require a permit. Smaller communities need permits and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. All groups affected need to practice a best management plan.

In many instances, for Phase II, EPA has shifted the regulation of storm water down to the city governments. The cities, on the whole, are behind the implementation of this regulation because it directly affects the quality of life in their city.

VIII. MoEIS (Missouri Emissions Inventory System) the automated version of the EIQ (Emissions Inventory Questionnaire)

(Additional information on the history of MoEIS was added from the internet page on MoEIS. This information was added for clarification.)

Information on air pollution emissions is used in modeling and in determining an annual fee for the company. Annually, the EIQ and MoEIS are used to collect air pollution emission data.

Sometimes smaller companies are allowed to use the amount of emissions calculated the previous year. They are then allowed to send in a shortened form with a check. Permit type dictates how often a facility must fill out a full form.

Originally, MoEIS was developed because the previous emissions inventory data base had outlived its usefulness because of a combination of issues such as Y2K, bugs in the system, and the fact that the computer application, Paradox, was unfamiliar to many of the users.

The original in-house MoEIS system, used since 1999, had all of the old Paradox emissions data for multiple years as well as the annual additions to the database. It was available to all departmental personnel who had access to the system. MoEIS was made available, in January 2003, to companies for web-based input of their emissions data.

Over 400 companies, out of 1800-1900 companies, used MoEIS this year. It is fairly easy to use. A help desk, with two people, is available for questions. Over 1,000 phone calls were logged this year. MoEIS workshops were provided in Jefferson City, Kansas City, Springfield and twice in St. Louis.

The MoERT, Missouri Emissions Reporting Tool, is used internally and by local governments to download large amounts of emission data into MoEIS. Hopefully it will be available for companies next year. This tool allows data entry off line and submittal online when the EIQ is complete.

The Air Pollution Control Program is considering moving the due date for emissions data to June 1 next year.

IX. Other Air Pollution Issues

- A. Definition of Trade Waste – Draft copy of the revised regulation on Open Burning was passed out during the meeting.
- B. Legislative Regulations / Activities
 - 1. Fuel for vehicles – Regulations are being considered to mandate the use of ethanol in automobile fuel. While ethanol burns cleaner it also vaporizes more readily, so the department does not believe it should make a difference in air quality.
 - 2. Emission Inspections – Vehicle emission inspections are probably going to change. It appears that inspections will be required only for 1996 and newer cars. The inspections will use the vehicle computers and can be done during the safety inspections. This will hopefully only have a small impact on St. Louis air quality because of the turnover rate of older cars.
 - 3. 8-Hour Ozone regulation for St. Louis – Early models indicate that because the federal government is imposing controls on utilities and requiring cleaner emitting cars, additional state controls will not be required in St. Louis for this regulation.

X. Public Comment and Correspondence

Marie Steinwachs, with University of Missouri Extension, is working on a proposal to EPA on Compliance Centers. She would like to know if SBCAC would be interested in partnering with her group on this. Jack Lonsinger asked that she send him a copy of the proposal for review.

XI. Other

Walter Pearson presented several items-

There will be a Public Hearing on the Small Business Regulatory Fairness Board on how regulations affect businesses on May 1 from 10-12 in room 500 of the Truman Building in Jefferson City.

The Small Business Administration has a new person in Washington, Nicholas Owens.

Governor Blunt has issued executive order 06-19 concerning storm cleanup. This order allows some solid waste rules to be temporarily suspended during cleanup.